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A LABOR RIOT IN CHICAGO.

MEN OUT OF WORK TACKLE THE POLICE ON THE LAKE FRONT,

Led by Italians They Shower Stones and Coupling Pins at the Bluccoats - Hundreds of Police Charge the Mob and Beat a Tattoo with Their Billies on the Backs of the Fugitives-The Fleeing Crowd Blockade Traffic on the Main Streets.

CRICAGO, Aug. 30 .- A twolve-pound Napoleon gun standing in the doorway of Battery D, that overlooks the Illinois Central tracks, and the shifting of gun carriages inside ready to be moved, with the preliminary of hitching the borses only; soldiers with bayonets stationed in front of the Second Regiment armory; the assemblage at noon in the drill hall of the members of that military organization, and the massing of the entire police force—actives, reserves, and substitutes-show that the authorities have some fear of a serious outbreak on the part of the idle men, who are proving more turbulent daily.

There was a wild riot two minutes after the charged a crowd about the Columbus statue this noon. Some 6,000 idle men were present. Many of them intended mischief, for they were armed with iron bars, coupling plus. and stones wrapped up in newspapers. A German orator was haranguing the crowd at the Columbus statue. He was declaiming against machinery, and his remarks were so well received that his audience grow quickly. and presently a dense mass of men were wadged in close together all around the statue. Some 200 Italian sewer diggers from the South Side occupied places close to the speaker. About 200 feet east, near the railroad tracks, were other Italians. They were lying on the grass, and they at once attracted the suspicions of Inspector Shea.

Orders were given to the detectives to watch these men. One of them, after a while, was observed to draw a coupling pin out of his pocket. Six or seven of the detectives drew near and searched the man's comrades. All were found to be carrying iron bars, hammers, and coupling pins. When the discovery was made that a part of the crowd was armed Shea at once decided to disperse the gathering.

A half a block away, at Wabash avenue and Congress street, Inspector Laughlin was in command of a force of sixty picked men. Lieuts. Hayes and Shephard and Capt. Hartnett were at the head of other details massed further down the street. Inspector Shea had twenty men in his command, all wearing plain clothes. Word was sent to the Wabash avenue ce to march at once and disperse the crowd The police were badly received. Groans and hisses met them as they drew near, and with drawn billies, marching two abreast, they had no small difficulty getting to the position reserved for them. The point of attack was admirably chosen. The attacking parties marched all around the crowd in double quick time and met at a point where business was

commenced.

The nearest open way was Congress street, just behind the crowd, and a half minute after the word "Charge" had been given, Congress street was black with fleeing men. They poured down Michigan Boulevard, moving by hundreds. They swarmed in the hall ways and clambered into the passing vehicles in, a mad right to get away.

clambered into the passing vehicles in, a mad rush to get away.

The police were in fighting mood. As they charged on the crowd stones were thrown at them. An avalanche of missiles rained on the bluecoats from the crowd near the monument. It got worse, as the crowd was slow to move from that point. Then the police used their clubs right and left, and knocked down and trampled some of the more stubborn men in the wild rush they made forward. The scene was a bewildering confusion of dust and missiles. There were oaths and cries of pain. The police charged, and were sparing of their clubs till the crowd began to throw stones. Then it was war. Men were knocked down right and left, and those who did not have time to dodge blows had to suffer. The crowd was without discipline or organization and fied like sheep after the first determined onsisught of the police. Many dropped from missies in their flight, and the park in places was fairly littered with these instruments of assault.

One of the mob threw a huge stone striking.

was fairly littered with these instruments of assault.
One of the mob threw a huge stone, striking Policeman Peter O'Connor on the head. The right of his injury seemed to anger his comrades. They leaped forward and savagely struck out right and left with their clubs, and seemed actuated with no other desire than to knock down as many as they could hit. Their attack was furious, and it came with such violence that the crowd did not think of resisting it a moment.

Once they started to run their rout was complete. Up Michigan avenue the fleeing mensought refuge shouting imprecations, shrioking for help, and running over each other in their sole desire to reach a place of safety.

The side streets were quickly filled with the escaping multitude, who knocked down pedestrians and darted in front of the flying grip cars on Wabash avenue. So dense was their numbers that horses were stopped on the street and traffic was suspended. The paniestricken men dashed over to State street and stopped the cable cars and webleles there, and never ceased running till they got out of breath.

They had excellent reason, too, for the police

breath.

They had excellent reason, too, for the police were unsparing of their blows.

In the hubbub following the fight it was not possible to get details as to how far-reaching the alleged plot of the rioters was, or what it was aimed to accomplish by it. The evidence of the visitance was in the weapons and mis-

possible to get details as to how far-reaching the alleged plot of the rioters was, or what it was simed to accomplish by it. The evidence of its existence was in the weapons and missless found on the Italians, and their concerted action through the day. The Italians came and went in a body, marching two by two, with three leaders at the head of the column. These men were obeyed in everything.

Earlier in the day the Italians stormed the saloon of Louis Spizzari on State street, near Twelfith, to get an Italian flag, but there they were also stampeded by the police. A score of men were atreated during the day.

The big mass meeting conducted by the trades unions was held north of the Art Institute this afternoon. Mayor Harrison having granted a permit, though asserting that it would be the last gathering allowed on the lake front. This meeting was most orderly.

Among the speakers were Herbert Burrows, the famous worker in the east end of London. England; George E. McNeill of Boston, Bishop Samuel Failows. Miss thate Field, T. V. Powderly, Henry D. Lloyd, Henry George, Samuel Gompers. Dr. McGiynn, and Hugh O'Donnell. The meeting was for the purpose of suggesting was was hereby many of the unemployed thousands now in the country could receive employment. The crowd present was small, owing to the excitement attending the morning scenes at the Columbus monument.

Considerable alarm was felt by proprietors and guests of lake front hotels facing the scene of the trouble to day. It was feared that should the spirit of destruction be aroused the hotels would be the first point of attack. One detachment of police was stationed along the west line of Michigan boulsvard to head of any hostile movement in this direction.

Fearing that the angry mob might seek to secure arms, the authorities have detailed a large number of men in plain clothes to guard the large number of men in plain clothes to guard the large number of secure at Italiand, speacer.

secure arms, the authorities have detailed a harge number of men in plain clothes to guard the tig hardware stores of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co, and others, and also the police and militia armories.

A CHOCTAW KILLED BY AN OFFICER. He Attempted to Befrad a Pemale Whiskey

Smuggler. Canno, L. T., Aug. 30, Sandy Folsom, a United States deputy marshal and a member of the United States Indian police, met the train coming from Texas at 1:37 this morning see that no whiskey was brought here-Capt. Ecy Durant and Lou Bowers, a notorious white woman, got off the train. The woman had a value in one hand and a pistol in the other. Folsom asked her what she had in the She replied: "None of your damn

valise. She replied: "None of your damn business."
Folsom took the valise to the ticket window, where there was a lamp, opened it and found half a gallon of whiskey. Capt. Durant stepped up drew his pistol, said he would take the woman's part, and fired at Folsom. He fired again but missed both times Folsom returned the fire, hitting Durant in the head. Furant slaggered against Folsom and the latter gave him three blowsover the head with his pistol, and, before he could straighten himself, fired two more shots into his body. Durant fell. Folsom placed his pistol against Durant and fired two more shots into his new.

Benuty Marshal Fryer.
Both men are Choctaws, about 30 years old.
It was Cart Journal who lad the charge on Dick Locke's house at Antere last spring. Ho was at the head of Gov. Jones's militla. The woman was held for bringing whiskey into the Territory.

POSSIBLY SPORADIC CHOLERA.

What Jersey City's Health Officers Think of Recent Deaths There,

Martin Crowe, the attendant in the Jersey City hospital, who was stricken on Monday night with the choleraic disease which carried off William Morton and his sister-in-law. Mrs. Josephine Smith, died about midnight on Tuesday. He had all the symptoms of cholera and the Health Officers are inclined to believe that it was a sporadic case of that disease. I is believed, too, that Morton and Mrs. Smith died of cholera. The cause of death on the death certificates of Mrs. Smith and Crowe was given as sporadic cholera. County Physician Converse, Health Inspector

Benjamin, and the physicians under whose observation these cases have come say there is no cause for alarm, as every precaution was taken to minimize the danger of contagion. The bodies of Mrs. Smith and Frowe were placed in metallic caskets and buried in Pot-ter's Field at Snake Hill. Crowe was buried within a few hours after his death. The old small-pox hospital at Snake Hill is being pre-

small-pox hospital at Sanke Hill is being prepared for the reception of the patients should any more cases be discovered.

These three cases coming so soon after the four deaths last week, which were attributed to cholera morbus resulting from eating crabs, have caused some alarm. The symptoms in the soven cases were alike. In the first four cases no investigation or autopsy was made, the attending physicians certifying that death resulted from acute cholera morbus. The vertims had eaten a quantity of crabs, and had drunk a great deal of beer. It was variously sumised that the crabs had been boiled in impure water, that they were dead before being cooked, or that the hot crabs and cold beer had combined to produce cholera morbus. Nothing was done officially to determine the exact cause of death, although Dr. Everett, one of the city physicians, stated that he believed the cases to be cholera. In the cases of Morton and Mrs. Smith it is explained that on the night Morton was attacked he and his wife and Mrs. Smith it is explained that of watermeion, musk melon, green corn and beer.

Health Inspector Benjamin says that if these

Health Inspector Benjamin says that if these are cases of cholers they are simply sporadic, and that there is not the slightest danger of an epidemic. While Morton's body was in the house a large number of persons attended the wake, but there has been no report of any

wake, out nere has been no report of any other case.

Dunglison's medical dictionary defines sporadic as "an epithet for diseases which supervene indifferently in every season and situation from accidental causes, and independently of any spidemic or contagious intence."

fluence."
PARIS, Aug. 30.—Four persons died of cholera in Nantes yesterday.
BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Two fresh cases of Asiatic cholera have been reported to-day in this city. Both were caused by the drinking of city water. The newspapers demand that the city water works at Stralau on the Spree be closed, as they are generally believed to be infected.
BUDAPEST, Aug. 30.—Four cases of cholera were reported in this city to-day. No deaths were recorded. In the last twenty-feur hours 116 fresh cases and 67 deaths have been reported in the different infected districts of Hungary. All of the middle schools have been closed. The Burgomaster of this city has urged the Government to close the university.

THE OLD GUARD SMELLS SMOKE, But It Came from Their Burning Armory Building, Not from Guspowder.

The Old Guard Armory building, at Foureenth street and Fifth avenue, was aftre last night, and although the Old Guard's part of the place was not burned out, their bearskin hats and relics were soaked and smoked, and the crowds round about had an interesting

The building stands on ground belonging to the Spingler estate, and belongs to Fred Gebhard. It is a three-story brick building with a mansard roof, and has a 50-foot frontage on Fifth avenue and runs back 100 feet on Fourteenth street. The lower floor and basement are occupied by the Fifth Avenue Carpet and Furniture Company, a branch of Joshua Gregg's business; the Old Guard have the second floor, and the third floor and the loft second floor, and the third moor and the lost under the roof were used by Budworth & Sons for a storage warehouse.

The fire was discovered about 9 o'clock in the rear part of the third floor on the Four-teenth street side in a room said to have been used for paints and varnishes.

A still alarm brought the first firemen to the scene. Dense smoke was pouring from the windows.

were sent out calling eighteen engines, five trucks and a water tower. While they were rattling along from all around that part of the city the smoke was filling all the streets round about for blocks. about for blocks.

It even got so thick over at Thirteenth street and Broadway that people in the Star Theatre smelled it and were for a minute or two a little alarmed.

Flames followed the smoke, shooting out in

Flames followed the smoke, shooting out in great jets. Soon the whole place was aftre on the third floor and under the roof, and flames crapt down to the frames of the windows of the Old Guard's rooms. Streams from the watertower and engines attacked them vigorously then and confined the firs to those limits. It seemed as if the Fire Department had got an unusual lot of weak hose in use, for breaks in it were numerous, and one of the pretty features of the scene was the spouting of many fan-shaped fountains from the tangle of pipe along the streets.

along the streets.

The fire was under control in an hour and out soon afterward. The damage to the building was about \$5,000. Estimates on the other losses were mere guess work. They varied from \$10,000 to \$50,000. losses were mere guess work. They varied from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

In the Old Guard's rooms there were many interesting relics, some paintings, and a lot of valuable photographs. It is not known how much these have been hurt. Not many of the expensive uniforms of the Guard are kept in the armery, and their pieces, which glitter with such a military sheen on parades can't be hurt much for use, for they are old muzzle loaders of the pattern that went out of use thirty years ago. They may have to have a new cont of nickel plating.

This is the second time the Old Guard have been singed in this same building. About welve years ago it was afire, when George in the same proposed the order of the partern that went of the partern that went out of use thirty years ago.

welve years ago it was afire, when George fillen had a saloon on the first floor. The fire ran about the same course then that it did last night.

SUICIDE IN FEAR OF INSANITY. Salvene Shoots Himself in Central Park

Six Months After Marringe. Park Policeman Crofton heard a pistol shot while on post at the Park shops near the Eighty-first street transverse road, at 12:30 vesterday afternoon. He ran in the direction of the sound and found a blond spectacled young man, who had shot himself in the left breast, The man was sent to the Presbyterian Hos pital. The bullet had penetrated his left lung

and lodged in his back. In his pocket was found the following letter: My name is H. Salvene. Overwork and worry have otten me so near insanity that rather tha ricken I kili myself. God in heaven pity and comfort my poor wife

Every one who has offended me in any way has my ardon as freely as I hope my transgressions will be aroon as treely as I dope my transgressions will be orgiven. I leave all my property of whatever nature—except my watch and chain, which I want my ideat nephew o have—to my dear wife. Sita. To those who might riduce for me i. will 601/ say, better dead a hindred lines than insane.

Whith A Jones, 109 East Ninety sixth atrest.

Notify J. Jones, 109 East Ninety sixth street.

Mr. Jones was not at home last night. His wife said that Saivene was his cousin, a book-koeper for the Allan-State line of steamers, and lived with his wife Juanita, born Wetherill, at 221 West 105th street.

"Herman had not been married six months."

Mrs. Jones said. "hut he and his wife were not happy together. He shielded her in his letter. You see he even refused his address that he might spare her annoyance, and I will do likewise."

At 10 o'clock last night it was said at the Presbyterian Hospital that Salvene could hardly survive the night. His wife had not called up to that hour.

Shot in the Jaw by His Wife's Visitor, Who Afterward Killed Himself,

GLOVERSVILLE, N.Y., Aug. 30.-Charles Beach. when in the house of Charles Carpenter here yesterday, was surprised by the latter. Beach shot Carpenter in the jaw, and then escaped from the house. His whereabouts was not known until this morning, when his father found his hody near his home. Beach had shot himself through the temple and through the heart. The affair was caused by the at-tentions of Beach to Mrs. Carpenter. Mr. Car-penter's wound is not dangerous.

Calisaya La Rilia A much appreciated physician's aid -4da IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER

THE NICARAGUA CANAL COMPANY CAN'T PAY IIS FLOATING DERT.

Directors Unable to Borrow \$300,000 on \$19,000,000 of Securities in Order to Pay Of \$285,000 Secretary Atkins of the

Maritime Canal Company Put in Charge. The Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, of which Warner Miller is the President. went into the hands of a receiver yesterday because it could not raise the money neces sary to pay its floating debt. The immediate cause of the application was a judgment for \$4,033.60 obtained against the company by Andreas & Co., one of its Greytown connections.

The application for the appointment was made by Louis Chable, a stockholder, to Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court, and there was a race to get an execution for the amount of the judgment issued before it should be under the protection of the court As the execution wasn't satisfied when it was issued, and as no levy was made, it is believed that the stockholders won the legal race Judge Benedict appointed Thomas B. Atkins receiver. Mr. Atkins is Secretary and Treasurer of the Maritime Canal Company, which is the parent company in the canal building en terprise, and which has a capital stock of \$100,000,000. The capital of the construction company is \$12,000,000 paid up. It was organized under the laws of Colorado on June 10, 1887. Its principal office, while technically in Denver, was really in this city, at 44 and 40 Wall street.

In his application for the appointment of a receiver, Mr. Chable says: "The corporation was formed to construct a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean through the territory of the republic of Nicaragua. The principal property of the company is in Nicaragua. A demand has been made on the company for the immediate payment of \$238,000, which sum is unpaid. On Aug. 8 a. draft was presented for \$4,000, which the company could not pay, and from day to day other sums are falling due which the company cannot pay. Unless a receiver is appointed some of the creditors will attach the company's property, to the injury of the general creditors."

The julgment entered yesterday was on a bill of exchange for the sum of \$4,000, dated bill of exchange for the sum of \$4,000, dated July 11, and payable thirty days from sight. It was made to E. L. De Souza & Bro., and was discounted by Andreas & Co. It was presented to the company on July 6, making it due on Aug. 6. On Aug. 6, when it was not paid, suit was begun. The construction company has been in need of money for a long time, and since the embarrassment of Horace Hotchkiss, who was largely interested, a receivership has been talked of repeatedly but the office, a always denied that there was a likelihood of the financial difficulties leading to that extreme. to that extreme.

Ex-Senator Miller was found yesterday at the office of the company shortly after it was known that judgment had been entered but before it was known that a receiver had been appointed. He admitted that he was Warner Miller, and for some time that was all he would admit. Finally he said:

"It is true that of late the company has been

for some time that was all he would admit. Finally he said:

"It is true that of late the company has been hard pressed for money. During all the present financial difficulties it has been trying to get money to carry the work of construction along. The hard times have rendered it substantially impossible to get subscriptions to keep things moving."

"How long since any work was done?"

"It has been some months now since the last work of dredging was done."

"Is it true that the officers of the company have wanted Mr. Aikin appointed receiver, and that a clerk of the company's counsel was notified that if any person favorable to you was to be appointed, the application would be opposed by stockholders unfriendly to you?"

"That is the first I have heard of it."

"What will be the effect of this on the work of the construction of the canal? Will it stop?"

"It ought not to. The maritime company

"It ought not to. The maritime company "It ought not to. The maritime company to which the concessions were made will remain lutact. It is unimpaired, and ought to be able after times improve to revive the enterprise and go ahead with it."

"That seems to assume that the present construction company will cease to exist."

"I can't tell what will happen as to that. The maritime company has substantially no liabilities. There is no reason why it shouldn't eventually bring up the enterprise and push it through either by this company getting more assistance or by being reorganized."

Mr. Miller would make no statement about the liabilities and assets of the company.

From another source it was learned that since Jan. I very little work on the canal has been done, and that for the past month the company has had in its employ only enough men to take care of its plant in the Central American republic. The war there has retarded things. A few weeks ago the directors saw that a supply of money was absolutely necessary and an appeal was made to the storkholors by means of a circular. The storkholors by means of a circular to borrow \$300,000. They couldn't do it on security of a face value of \$10,000,000, and the receivership was the sequence.

The directors of the company besides Mr. Miller, are Stuyvesant Pish. W. Seward Webb. Clement A. Griscom. Henry D. Armour, John W. Mackay, Smith M. Weed, George W. Davis, Henry B. Siaven. Jacob W. Miller. Henry B. Henry B. Siaven. Jacob W. Miller. Henry B. Hoyt, and J. L. Rathbone. Mr. Weed said to a reporter after the receiver was appointed:

"The company had to go into the bands of a receiver because it could not raise money to pay its floating debt. That delt was \$500,000, of which a little less than \$300,000 had to be paid at once. The rest was due to the maritime company, which h o which the concessions were made will re-nain luthet. It is unimpaired, and ought to inued by a new company or by the old one re-

organized."
The construction company has spent be-tween \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 so far, and in payment has received stocks and bonds of the Maritime Company, Hiram Hitchcock is President of the maritime company.

A REUNION OF THE SMITHS.

Five Thousand of Them Answered the Smith Dinner Horn at Penpack.

There were old Smiths and young Smiths. and numberless Smiths that were not Smiths at all, but only Browns and Joneses who had married Smiths-or whose fathers had-in old Peter Z. Smith's apple orchard yesterday at Peapack, N. J. It was the eighteenth annual

reunion of the Smith family of that section. and it was larger than any of the other seven Isaiah Smith is the President of the family Isalah Smith is the President of the family because he lives in the old Smith homestead with the small square window panes, which the original Peter Smith, who came over from Holland in sixteen something, built, though Vice-President Abraham Smith, his second cousin, is older and has a longer white heard. James C. Smith is the secretary and Oscar Smith the treasurer. They are younger men, and there is nothing peculiar about them. They are just Smiths.

Smiths began to arrive from the neighboring farms at 70 clock in the morning, and at

Smiths began to arrive from the neighboring farms at io cleek in the morning, and at
10 o'cleek, when the President thought they
had all arrived, he gave the order that every
smith should shake every other Smith by the
hand, in accordance with the old Smith custom. But Smiths from Hackensack to Bound
Brook kept pouring in, so it was 2 o'cleek beforce the old Smith dinner horn was blown.
Then when it did 5,000 persons sat down together. They had to call one another by their
first names, whether they had ever met before gether. They had to they had ever met before

or not.

The speechmaking was begun by the Rev. Frank Kerr of Chester, whose mother was a Smith, Senator Keyes of Sommerville also sounded the clories of the Smiths, and said something about the sliver question. The liter, Mr. Nelson of Feanack also said something about them. None of the Smiths themselves spoke, though Miss Graco Smith sang a song. Later in the afternoon the girl Smiths went wading and the loy Smiths played baseball, nine Smiths defeating nine other Smiths 5 to 1.

5 to I. The oldest Smith yesterday in the Smith grove of the old Smith farm was Mrs. Selinda Logan of Badminster. She is Gt. The young-est was four-months-old Elizabeth, the daugh-ter of William A. Smith.

be Nept. 4, and the Fietupesque Eric ince next personally conducted excitation leaves New York, thanbers at 1011A. M. saturilay, kept. 2. Limit, ten days. Bate 318, with privilege of returning was hingars Fails—sir.

WAIST DEEP IN A SWAMP ALL NIGHT. A Four-year-old Boy's Dreadful Experience

Four-year-old Frank Bather, who lives with his parents at 50 Old Bergen road, Jersey City, is a hero in the eyes of his companions and, in act, in the eyes of the whole neighborhood. He spent sixteen hours in a swamp, sunk waist deep in the mire, exposed to all the fury of the recent storm, a prey to mosquitoes, and faint from hunger and thirst, and yet he lives to tell the tale. Frank left home before dark on Monday night to make an investment at a candy store a couple of blocks away from the

It is a thinly settled neighborhood, but Frank had often gone to the store before, and his mother was not afraid, more particularly us he is a bright, intelligent little fellow After buying the candy Frank lingered around for awhile, and before he was aware darkness had settled down. Then he started for home, but in some manner which he is unable to explain he went in the wrong direction.

He walked along merrily enough until he found himself getting away from the houses. Then he turned back, but was unable to find

Then be turned back, but was unable to find any road or street or house that was familiar to him. In a little while he realized that he was lost. He continued walking, but did not meet any person from whom he could inquire the way. Down McAdoo avenue he went toward Newark Bay.

Near the foot of the avenue there is a deep marsh which was inundated by the storm of a week ago. There was no light, not even a star, to guide the little fellow's footsteps, and he plunged into the marsh up to his ankies. He screamed for help and struggled, but the harder he struggled the deeper he sunk into the mire, and in a short time he had sunk to his waist.

Then he ceased struggling and devoted him-

harder he struggled the deeper he sunk into the mire, and in a short time he had sunk to his waist.

Then he ceased struggling and devoted himself to alternately crying and shouting for help. His shouts were wasted on the air, as there was not a house within a sixth of a mile of him, and no one ever goes down through that part of McAdoo avenue after dark.

The poor little fellow, although nearly exexhausted by his cries and struggles to free himself, did not abandon hope. When the wind hegan to blow a gale and the pouring rain drenched him to the skin, Frank says he thought he was a "goner." His hands were kept busy killing and driving off mosquitoes until the strong wind blew them away. He remained in the swamp a prisener all night and the next day until about noon, when two boys discovered and resened him. He was almost unconscious from exhaustion.

During all this time Frank's father, the Fifth precint police, and a party of Mr. Bather's friends were scouring Greenville for the missing boy. A general slarm was sent out, and the searching party remained out all night. When one of the boys who found him reached the Bather house with little Frank in his arms, covered with mud and slime, Mrs. Bather clasped him to her breast and covered his face with kisses. The little fellow was soon washed and cleened, and, after a good breakfast, was put to bed.

MR. SLOANE IN DREAD FOR HIS LIFE.

MR. SLOANE IN DREAD FOR HIS LIFE

He Causes William H. Spratt's Arrest, and This Sets Gossiping Tougues Going. William H. Spratt, a well-to-do young business man of Port Richmond, was arrested there yesterday on a charge of breach of the peace, and was held in \$200 bail to await the action of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Spratt is a manufacturer of pocketbooks in New York. The complainant is William A. Sloane. who keeps a drug store at Port Richmond. The specific charge is that on Friday and Saturday Spratt visited Sicane's store and threatened to take his life. Mr. Sloane says that, moreover, Spratt told several persons in the village that he would shoot him on sight.

The trouble between the men began some time ago. It is said that Spratt accuses Sloane time ago. It is said that Spratt accuses Sionne of having broken up his home. About a pear ago Spratt married Miss Kate Meeda of Port Richmend and went to housekeeping in a handsomely furnished flat over Sionne's store. The building is owned by Mr. Sloane. Mrs. Spratt is a handsome and vivacious woman, and the neighborhood gossips soon declared that the young wife spent the greater part of her time in the drug store. The gossip resulted in the separation of the Spratts. Mrs. Spratt is said to be in Roston now.

Mr. Sloane declares that the charges made by Spratt are simply an attempt to blackmail him, and that Spratt offered to settle the whole matter for SSO. Mrs. Spratt's friends declare that her husband's charges are unfounded. They say she was compelled to leave him because of his abuse and threats of personal injury.

Spratt, howaver, claims to have shundart

injury.

Spratt, however, claims to have abundant

Spratt, however, claims to produce when

spratt, nowever, claims to have abundant evidence, which he is ready to produce when the case comes to trial. Mr. Sloane is about 45 years old, and lives with his wife on Heberton avenue, the most fashionable quarter of the village.

A PHYSICIAN'S SUICIDE.

Dr. Arthur P. Olney Shoots Himself Through the Hend with a Revolver.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 30.-This forenoon Dr. Arthur P. Olney, one of the most successful young physicians and surgeons in Orange county, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver at the nome of his father-in-law. Charles J. P. Korn. in this city. For several years the Docto in this city. For severa: years the Doctor had been in poor health, and the constant worry weakened his mind, producing melancholia and rendering it necessay that a careful watch be kept over him. To-day he recovered a revolver from its hiding place and quickly ended his existence. He was 36 years of age and a graduate of the Buffalo Medical College. He is survived by a wife, a mother, who resides in Tarrytown with her son John: Mrs. E. B. Olney of Brooklyn, a sister: William D. Olney of this city and Louis Olney of Brooklyn, brothers.

Died of Injuries Received While Bathing John Tilly died at 117 Clinton place on Monday of injuries received while in bathing the day before at Coney Island. He went to Coney Island on Sunday with a large party for an early swim. He was an athlete, and he carly swim. He was an athlete, and he jumped and dived from the hands and shoulders of others of the party. His last dive was from the clasped hands of two of his companions. He went down too atraight into the shallow water and struck his head on the bottom. His companions got him out of the water and took him into a private room of Chief John Y. McKane, and Dr. Hill of Coney Island was sent for. So far as could be ascertained Tilly aneck was not broken, but he did not recover. He was removed that afternoon to 117 Clinton place, the residence of Mrs. Hindes, whose family were of the party, where he died. Tilly was 35 years old. The body will be sent to Syracuse to-day.

Saw Her Baby Brink Polson, but Couldn't Prevent It.

Mrs. Frederick Kull of 408 Walnut street Newark, was cleaning out a closet yesterday. and placed a few bottles upon a table at which and placed a few bottles upon a table at which her fifteen-months-old baby was sitting in a high chair. The child got a bottle containing carbolic acid and drank a portion of its contents. The mother saw the act too late to prevent it, and immediately gave the child sweet oil; but the action of the poison could not be arrested, and the baby died within an hour.

Yemassee and Seminole Overdue. CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 30.-Both the Clyde line steamers, the Yemassee and the Seminole, are overdue forty hours, and there are

many fears about them.
Yesterday's report of the damage at Port Royal and Beaufort is confirmed. Seventy-one loddes were recovered to-day and buried at Coosaw. A food famine is now dreaded there, as there are not enough supplies to last two days longer and railroad communication is still cut off. Died at the Age of 102.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 30.-Mrs. Martha Post died to-day in the 102d year of her ace. Until about a year ago she was very active, born in Jersey City, where she was instru-mental in starting the first church in that city, it being one of the Datch Reformed denomina-tion. During her lifetime she spent a large part of her fortune in advancing the interests of that denomination. and never used spectacles. Mrs. Post was

CONEY ISLAND, Aug. 30.-S. Schwarz of 1,289 Second avenue, New York, and his three daughters had a narrow escape from drowning here this afternoon. The party went in bathing at Samuels's baths, and all were car-ried out beyond their depth by the undertow. They were rescued by Tommy Dowd, who runs a claim boat, Life Saver Frank Olrard, and Fred Tuttle.

SAFE IN HAMPTON ROADS.

THE REARSARGE AND NANTUCKET REATHERED THE CYCLONE.

The Cable Broke in the Terrible Sea and They Parted Company, but the Old Monttor Was Making Port Alone, and Had Nearly Reached the Roads When the Kenrange Overtook Her-Both Ships Now at the Norfolk Yard Repairing.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 30.-The Kenrsarge which left New York on Friday last with the monitor Nantucket in tow for Wilmington, N. C., ran into the hurrleans off Hatteras on Monday. Her hawser parted and both vessels had very bad shaking up. At one time it was feared the Nantucket would go down. The Kearsarge stood by her, and both turned about and made for Hampton Roads,

to the Norfolk yard, where they will have to repair damages before proceeding. Nonrolk, Va., Aug. 30.-Some idea of the severity of the storm which has raged along the Atlantic coast and at sea the past few days can be had from the story told by the officers

where they arrived this afternoon. They went

of the Kearsarge and Monitor, both of which vessels arrived in this port to-night. "Never in my sea experience," said an offi-cer of the Nantucket, "have I ever experienced anything of the kind. I expected every minute that we would go to the bottom."

"And we had given up the Nantucket as lost," spoke up an officer of the Kearsarge. The two vessels left New York last Friday. the Nantucket in tow of the Kearsarge. In the words of an officer of the Nantucket this is

"At the time we left Staten Island there was light southern breeze blowing, with every prospect of good weather. At about o'clock on Sunday morning a settled around us, which lasted twelve hours, during which time we could not see the Kearsarge, which was towing us with two lines 200 yards long. During this time the seas washed over the decks of the Nantucket, and it was difficult to keep the vessel clear of water.

"After the fog cleared away on Sunday afternoon the wind increased in force and the swell became heavier from the south. The Nantucket was making water all the time, all

the pumps not being able to gain on it. The water rapidly filled the ship, owing to the various openings to the compartments being choked up, which prevented the water from running aft to the bilge pumps.

"At about 10 o'clock on Monday we suc ceeded in clearing some of the openings and the pumps began to get ahead of the water. All hands, officers and crew, on board Nantucket were exhausted lack of sleep and exertion, but we got to work to clear the ship of water and secure the two 15-inch guns in the turrets which had gotten adrift. All went well, however, until 2 o'clock on Monday morning. When one of the tow lines parted, followed an hour and a half later by the parting of the other line which left us at the mercy of the waves and wind, and forced us to look out for ourselves.

When the lines parted the Kearsarge signalled us that they would stand by us. By night the wind was blowing a perfect gale from the south, and the Nantucket kept her head to the sea by turning her engines over.

"By this time the seas were breaking over the turrets of our vessel. Signals were ex changed between the two vessels until midnight, the Kearsarge having previous to darkness signalled that, in case we lost each other during the night, to remain off Hatteras if the weather was good If not, to get into Hampton Roads if possible. "Tuesday morning the Kearsarge was not to be seen, and the weather was still bad. We shaped our course for Cape Henry, where we

arrived at 10 o'clock this morning. "During the whole time not a man in the crew got over six hours' sleep. The storm was the worst we ever encountered, and every man on board expected to go to the bottom. An officer on the Kearsarge who was pres ent during the interview said: "From the time we lost the Nantucket until to-night we were all under the impression that she was lost "We had no idea that she had withstood the gale until to-night, when we found her in port.

It was the most severe storm I have ever known." Washington, Aug. 30 .- Apprehensions for the safety of the Kearsarge and the old monitor Nantucket was removed this afternoon at about 5 o'clock, just before Secretary Herbert left the Navy Department for his home, by the receipt of a telegram from Commander Crowninshield, commanding the

Kearsarge, saving that both vessels had arrived at Fortress Monroe, Va. The despatch FORTERES MOVEOR Va. Aug. 30. Secretary of the Nowy, Washing on, D. C.: Kearsarge and Nantucket arrived hers. Heavy gale Monday near Hatteras parted tow lines. Vessels sepa-rated during night. Rendezvous appointed at Hamp-ton Roads. Kearsarge overtook Nantucket near Cape Henry this afternoon. Both ships proceed on to Nor

CROWNINGHIELD.

The steamship Nacoochee of the Savannah line passed the Kearsarge at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon about forty miles north of

folk yard.

Tuesday afternoon about forty miles north of Hatteras. She appeared to be heading for the eastward, although it is likely she was going southeast, and she did not have the menitor Nantucket in tow. She had evidently ridden cut the gale without suffering damage. She had her maintopgallant and foretopgallant masts housed.

The officers of the Nacocchee not knowing that the warship had the old ironciad in tow were not much interested in ker. In fact they did not even know her name, as they had no naval code aboard. It was not until the Nacocchee got to her dock at the foot of Spring street last night that her skipper was aware of the meaning of the signals "G. Q. R. C." which are the code letters of the Kearsarge.

Naval experis are more than surprised at

are the code letters of the Kearsarge. Naval experts are more than surprised at the behavior of the Nantucket in the tremondous seas piled up by the great cyclone. It has been the general impression that the old-time monitors were unseaworthy. This impression probably originated after the loss of the first monitor, made on the plans laid down by John Ericsson, off Hatteras after the war. Everybody who was allout in the neighborhood of the Battery when Ericsson's body was started on its voyage to Sweden on the cruiser Baltimore may recall the low-lying Nantucket, with a freeboard so small that it appeared to be only a step from the surface of the water to her deck.

with a freeboard so small that it appeared to be only a step from the surface of the water to her deck.
Folks who gazed upon her said that she could not weather even an ordinary gale in the bay. They will have to revise their opinion, and the experts also probably will conclude that they do not know as much about the sluggish and rakish monitors as they thought they did before the Nantucket weathered the remarkable cyclone of Monday.

Admiral Forter did not share the general belief in the unexaworthiness of the monitors, as he had seen them ride out gales in which more buoyant war vessels were wrecked.

The Nantucket was overhauled at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at the time of the recent clush between Chill and this country. Secretary Tracy was of the opinion that she could still fight. Her engines are slow, but they were found to be serviceable.

The Nantucket was being towed to Wilmington, N.C. to be put at the disposal of the North Carolina Naval Reserve.

The Nantucket had a crew of 35 men, including four officers, when she left for Wilmington in tow of the Kearsarge, which had a crew of 136 men.

There was much anxiety at the Navy Yard

to men.
There was much anxiety at the Navy Yard exterday concerning the safety of the Keararge and Nantucket. It was thought that the ormer stood a good chance of outliving the torm, but grave doubts were expressed about

the latter.

During the day several persons who had relatives or friends on one or the other of the vessels called to inquire for news. The officers of the yard were relieved whon a despatch was received last night announcing that both ships had weathered the gale.

During the day they had repeatedly asserted their confidence that the ships would pass safely through the ordeat.

Ripans Tabules: pleasant lagative. Astandard rem-edy for constipution -Ade.

UNDER A GREAT WAFE. 500 Lives May Have Been Lost on the

BAVANNAH, Aug. 30 .- The storm of 1803 will far exceed that of 1881 in the loss of life. Every one of the scores of small islands along the

merged entirely or in part.

The number of the negroes drowned must pass into the hundreds. Many bodies will never be found. The receding waters will carry them out into the ocean, or they will be thrown ashore in the marshes. The number of deaths reported to the authorities may be

coast in the mouths of the rivers was sub-

doubled with safety. Until full intelligence is received from the sea islands, estimates as to the casualties list must of necessity be poor. Based upon disconnected news, it is apparent that the great storm of Sunday will be known as the most destructive of lives ever known hereabouts. Along the Georgia and South Carolina coasts

the number of deaths is probably 500, and the destruction to property on shore and to yessels is about \$3,000,000. It looks as if the Tybee Railroad will have to be completely rebuilt, so badly is it washed out. The death of Mr. A. C. Ulmer was one of the saddest episodes. He went over to Hutchason Island to look after the stock and his

dairy farm, taking with him a negro man They tried to drive the cattle to higher round, but were too late. They escaped to the barn, and during a full in the storm they stripped off their coats and started to swim. but were drowned. Mr. Ulmer's family were at Tybee, completely cut off from the city, and

knew nothing of the event till their return to the city the next day. A weird incident was the burning of Mr. Greene's house at Tybee during the storm. Mr. Greene and a negro went to the building to try and save it from falling, but the wind blew the lantern out of Mr. Greene's hand, and it exploded setting the house on fire.

Dr. and Mrs. Graham were alone at Quarantine station, and theirs was simply a miraculous escape, everything being carried away except the remnant of the house where they took refuge.

THAT OPERATION ON MR. CLEVELAND. Authoritative Statement of its Nature May Be Given Out To-day.

Dr. Ferdinand Hasbrouck, who assisted Dr. Bryant and Dr. Keen in the operation which was recently performed on President Cleveland, had a talk yesterday morning with Dr. Erdmann of 141 West Thirty-fourth street, who is Dr. Bryant's assistant. By Dr. Erdmann's advice Dr. Hasbrouck announced that he would make no further statements regarding the operation until Dr. Bryant had returned to the city or made known his wishes. Dr. Hasbrouck said last evening that the published accounts of the operation on Mr.

Cleveland had been exaggerated. "I am afraid I have been talking too much." he added with a smile. "I do not, of course, wish to place myself in a false position. The right to decide whether the details of the operation shall be published belongs naturally to Dr. Bryant, who was the physician in charge. The operation took place on the yacht Oneida on the day after leaving this city. My part of the work was to administer the gas and extract the teeth. It has been reported that I remained on the yacht and spent several days at Gray Gables. This is not so, as I did not accompany the party as far as Buzzard's Bay." "Is it true that you refused to answer the

question whether the operation included the removal of a cancerous growth ?" "Yes," replied Dr. Hasbrouck. "I have neither affirmed nor denied that statement." Dr. Hasbrouck refused to discuss the matter further. He referred the reporter to Dr. Erdmann, and said that it was probable that a statement would be made by him this morning. Dr. Erdmann said that he had received a letter from Gray Gables saying that Dr. Bryant would arrive in this city at 3% o'clock this

afternoon. GRAY GABLES LEFT BEHIND.

The President and Family Embark on Mr

Benedict's Yacht Onelda. Buzrard's Bay, Aug. 30 .- President Cleveland and family left Gray Gables this afternoon en route to Washington. It was exactly 1:30 o'clock when the steam yacht Oneida weighed anchor and a parting salute was given from the deck. Several steamboats and many sailing craft were near, and salutes and cheers

greeted the departing President and family. One steamer ran close up to the Oneida. was the Genevieve of Wareham, which had on board about fifty of the members of the Massachusetta Legislature, who were on their way to the Buzzard's Bay Boatmen's Association clam bake, on the Warsham shore. The President had been forced to decline an invi-tation to attend his brother fishermen's an-

nual outing.

Preparations for the departure from the Gables began early in the day. There were numerous delays in getting all the luggage ready for shipment, but about 1 o'clock the President and Mrs. Cleveland, with Baby Ruth, Mr. Benedict, the nurse, and Mrs. Cleveland's maid. Lena, steamed out to the yacht in the launch and the last load of baggage quickly followed.

followed.

The President had bidden the servants and callers at the Gables good-by. Mrs. Cleveland gave personal mementoes to Mr. and Mrs. Wright, the house and ground keepers, and their assistants. Wright ran up the national flag on the Gables staff, and kept it there until the Oneida had disappeared.

It is the plan of the President to leave Mrs. Cleveland at East Greenwich, to be the guest of the Benedicts, but he will proceed at once to Washington to merrow morning from New York.

RIVAL CLAIMS FOR A BODY.

A Policeman on Duty at the Funeral and the Undertaker to Be Arrested.

PERSKILL, Aug. 30.-Bridget Connelly died at the house of her affianced. Willis Delemater a boat builder at 1.015 Brown street, on Monday night of consumption. There was insurance on her life in the Metropolitan Insurance Company.

Last night Mrs. Michael Buckley, her sister.

came from Nyack to claim the body and the insurance. Young Delemater refused both requests. He said the girl had made over the money before she died to him to pay her funeral expenses and buy a headstone.

Then Mrs. Bickley secured an order from Judges James F. Lynch, directing Undertaker William H. Moore to deliver to her the body after the funeral services. The papers were served. The interested parties met in Judge Lynch's court room to-day and agreed to send the body to Tarrytown, where Mrs. Buckley's undertaker was to receive it. Afterward Delemater refused to abide by his agreement. The funeral services were held at his house while Follerman Horshal guarded the gate to provent the sister from making trouble. The interment was at Hillside temetery.

The sister will probably have Undertaker Moore strested for contempt of court and will flight to the end for the body and insurance. same from Nyack to claim the body and the

Two New York Buncoers Arrested in Al-

ALBANY, Aug. 30.-Two New York buncoers were arrested here to-day on a telegram from Chief of Police McChesney of Trenton, who wants them. They gave the names of Val II. Davis and Charles II. Howard. Soveral days ago they hired rooms at Markert's Hotel on Broadway, this city, and advertised that they would secure places in theatrical companies for any who might apply. Milliam F. Clemmer of Trenton answered the advertisement, and was told that by advancing \$100 they would secure him a place as assistant treasurer for Dockstader's ministrel froups. Clemmer raised the money, but before sending it learned that Dockstader's troups was not in Albany, but in Kentucky. He therefore notified the police of Trenton, who wired Chief Williard here.

Another victim, William Alling, was found who had been swindled out of \$32. A valise full of letters was secured, all of which indicated that the swindling operations of the pair have been extensively carried on. Davis and Charles H. Howard. Several days

ONE STEAMER WRECKED

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The City of Savannah Beached on Hunting's Island.

MEN PASSENGERS TAKEN OFF

Women and Children Sailed Ashore on a Raft.

The Men Took to the Rigging as the Ship Was Foundering in the Breakers-Nearly Fifty Hours Without Food or Water-Then They Were Rescued by the City of Birmingham, Which Brought Them to Savannah-A Story of Suffering and Bravery-The Sea Put Out the Fires-The Fate of the Women and Children-

A Tomnituous Greeting at Savanual. SAVANNAH, Aug. 30.-The steamship City of Savannah, from Boston to Savannah, is aground on Hunting Island, thirty miles of Beaufort. She is a total wreck, and is rapidly going to pieces. The passengers are all saved probably.

Hunting Island is on the South Carolina coast, about thirty miles above Bluffton; it is about twelve miles long. Capt. Savage sent a letter to Beaufort from the Island by some sailing craft, saying that his vessel was ashore with water in the hold, and that he was unable to get off. He asked for assistance at once. This letter was received this morning and was hurried over to the Collector of the port. If any tug was sent out from Beaufort it did not reach the Savannah until the crew and some of the passengers had been taken off by the City of Birmingham to-day. When the Birmingham came to her pier here this afternoon Capt. Savage of the wrecked Savannah was seen on the upper deck.

"Well, I've lost my steamer," he said, "but I thank God that as far as I know no lives were lost. The gale was the most frightful I ever experienced. It struck the Savannah off Charleston, and I tried to head her out to sea-The water was too much for me, though, and sea after sea was shipped over the vessel, carrying away the pilot house and a portion of the saloon. Next the smokestack went, and then the waves poured in and put out the fires.

"Then I was lost. For twelve hours, however. I managed to fight the elements, and then, socing that further effort was tutile, I headed her for Hunting Island and beached her as far up as possible. We signalled repeatedly for assistance, but none came, although several tugs passed along, and finally I called for volunteers to make the perilous trip to the lighthouse, six miles away, to get assistance. A crew of three sailors started out, and they probably made Beaufort.

"It was Monday morning about 5 o'clock when I beached the Savannah, and in the afternoon the first and second officers fitted up a life raft and took nine women and children and several of the crew toward Helena. I hope they landed safely. After the life raft left, the sea began to break over the vessel and took to the rigging, from wh rescued by the Birmingham this morning.

"We had been in the rigging thirty-six hours. We had been without food or water fifty hours. If we had had to remain much longer in the rigging we would have been drowned. It was a welcome sight to me when I saw the signal light of the Ocean Steamship line last night, and knew the Birmingham was coming to our rescue."

Capt. Savage had only two lights left when he burned his signal which Capt. Berg sighted. The Savannah's passongers had a meeting on board the Birmingham after the rescue. liam Wade of Savannah presided. An expression of thanks was voted to the Captain and officers of the Birmingham.

The Birmingham found the sea smooth as far as Hatteras. A swell set in there, and soon there came a heavy sea, with southwest winds. The cape was rounded on Sunday at midnight. At daylight the wind and sea increased and a heavy sea was rolling, but the Birmingham nover once slackened her speed. At 1 P. M. the storm begun to abate. At daylight Tuesday the ship began to come in sight of wreckage. The Birmingham rescued Capt. Harvey Hudson and a crew of six men of the wrecked schooner Joseph Southern of Boston. On Tuesday at C P. M. a ship was sighted ashore in the breakers about six miles south of St. Helena Lighthouse. Her Captain saw the Birmingham and signalled. Capt. Berg recognized the signal and exclaimed:

"God, that must be the Savannah!" A boat was manned with First Officer Johnson and sent to her. He came back and said it was the City of Savannah aground in the breakers, three miles from shore, going tol pieces, with passengers and crew in the rigging. They had been there since Monday, and it was impossible to attempt to rescue them until daylight.

The Birmingham was anchored, and this morning boats in charge of First Officer Johnson and Second Officer Hamilton reached the ship, and the rescue of those on board was feeted with safety. Nine women passengers of the ill-fated craft, with two children and Dr. George W. Lamar.

had left the ship with the first and second officers and four men. It is said to-night that they reached shore. The experience of the Savannah's passengers was frightful. The Rev. Mr. Hooper, one of the passengers, lost his reason. Hesent his wife and daughter off on the life raft, and after they had gone his mind became unbalanced. He wandered about the cabin, laughing and

erying by turns. Capt. Savage's bravery is spoken of in the most laudatory terms by the passengers of his wrecked vessel. They say they would have tossed themselves into the waves to end the agony had it not been for the heroic master, who promised them a deliverance of some kind.

The news had been carried over the city that the Birmingham would be up between 7 and 8 o'clock to-night. By 6 o'clock men, women, and children began to gather on the wharves. Thousands lined the river. As the Birmingham, bearing the fing of her ill-fated sister as well as her own, came slowly up the river cheers arose from every wharf. Answering cheers came back from those on the steamer, The cheering was of joy that could not be controlled. Tears ran down the faces of hundrads of those who cheered. The great pennant of the City of Savannah had brought tide ings that most of those on that steamer were

As the Birmingham proceeded up the river, hundreds made their way to the wharf to give closer greeting to those on board. The wharf